(19)日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2000-357304 (P2000-357304A)

(43)公開日 平成12年12月26日(2000.12.26)

(51) Int.Cl.7	ā	識別記号	FΙ		Ī	7]ド(参考)
G11B	5/127		G11B	5/127	W	5 D O 3 3
	5/31			5/31	Н	5 D O 3 4
	5/39			5/39		5D093

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数16 OL (全 12 頁)

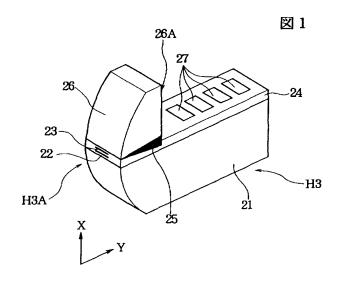
(21)出願番号	特顯平11-166527	(71)出顧人 000010098		
		アルプス電気株式会社		
(22)出顧日	平成11年6月14日(1999.6.14)	東京都大田区雪谷大塚町1番7号		
		(72)発明者 橋本 みおり		
		東京都大田区雪谷大塚町1番7号 アルブ		
		ス電気株式会社内		
		(74)代理人 100085453		
		弁理士 野▲崎▼ 照夫		
		Fターム(参考) 5D033 BA62 BA63 BB43 DA01		
		5D034 BA02 BA17 BB12 DA07		
		5D093 AA01 AC01 AC08 AD12 BD01		
		BD08 DA04 FA12 FA21 FA22		
		FA23 HB13 HB15 HC20 JB03		

(54) 【発明の名称】 摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドおよびその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 従来の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドでは、薄膜磁気 ヘッドを覆う絶縁層と保護基板とを接合する接着層が、 テープ対向面に露出しており、磁気テープの磁粉が付着 していた。

【解決手段】 接着層25を、テープ対向面H3Aに露 出させず、接着層25のテープ走行方向(X方向)の厚 みを、テープ対向面H3Aからハイト方向(Y方向)に 向う距離が大きくなるにしたがって厚くさせる。したが って、磁気テープが、テープ対向面H3Aを摺動する際 に、テープ対向面H3Aに磁粉が付着することを防止で きる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層、薄膜磁気ヘッド、絶縁性材料からなる保護膜、および磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された保護基板を有し、前記薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁気ギャップが、前記磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面に露出されている摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記保護膜は接着層を介して前記保護基板と接合されており、この接着層は、前記テープ対向面側よりもハイト方向の奥側の方が厚く形成されていることを特10 徴とする摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項2】 磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層、薄膜磁気ヘッド、絶縁性材料からなる保護膜、および磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された保護基板を有し、薄膜磁気ヘッドのみでが、前記磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面に露出されている摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記保護膜は、前記基板上に形成された前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上に薄膜形成された第1の保護膜と、前記保護基板に薄膜形成された第2の保護膜とを有し、前記第1 20の保護膜と前記第2の保護膜は接着層を介して接合されており、この接着層は、前記テープ対向面側よりもハイト方向の奥側の方が厚く形成されていることを特徴とする摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項3】 前記接着層は、テープ対向面に現れていない請求項1または2記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項4】 前記接着層の厚さは、テープ対向面を起点として、ハイト方向に向かって前記保護基板の後端面に至るまで連続的に増加する請求項1ないし3のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項5】 前記薄膜磁気ヘッドが、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッドである請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項6】 前記薄膜磁気ヘッドが、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッドとインダクティブ磁気ヘッドの複合型薄膜磁気ヘッドである請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項7】 前記保護基板が、アルミナチタンカーバイド、チタンカルシウム、カルシウムフェライトなどの非磁性材料によって形成されている請求項1ないし6の 40いずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項8】 前記保護膜は、 $A I_2O_3$ または $S i O_2$ によって形成されている請求項1ないし7のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項9】 前記接着層は、エポキシ系接着剤または 低融点ガラス系接着剤によって形成されている請求項1 ないし8のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項10】 (a) 磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層を 薄膜形成する工程と、

- (b) 前記下地層上に、薄膜磁気ヘッドを薄膜形成する工程と、
- (c) 前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上に、絶縁性材料からなる保 護膜を薄膜形成する工程と、
- (d) 前記下地層、前記薄膜磁気ヘッド、および保護膜が形成された基板を切断して、スライダバーとする工程
- (e) 前記スライダバーの前記保護膜上に、前記テープ 対向面から離れるにしたがって深くなる溝を形成する工 程と、
- (f) 保護基板となる基板を切断してスライダバーとする工程と、
- (g)前記スライダバーの一端面を研磨して、傾斜面を 形成する工程と、
- (h) 前記(e) の工程によって保護膜上に溝が形成されたスライダバーと、前記(g) の工程によって傾斜面が形成されたスライダバーとを、前記溝と前記傾斜面を対向させ、接着剤によって接着固定する工程と、を有することを特徴とする摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。
- 【請求項11】 (i) 磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層を 薄膜形成する工程と、
- (j) 前記下地層上に、薄膜磁気ヘッドを薄膜形成する 工程と、
- (k) 前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上に、絶縁性材料からなる第 1の保護膜を真空成膜法によって薄膜形成する工程と、
- (1) 前記下地層、前記薄膜磁気ヘッド、および第1の 保護膜が形成された基板を切断して、スライダバーとす る工程と、
- 30 (m) 前記スライダバーの前記保護膜上に、前記テープ 対向面から離れるにしたがって深くなる溝を形成する工 程と、
 - (n) 保護基板となる基板上に、第2の保護膜を真空成 膜法によって薄膜形成する工程と、
 - (o) 前記第2の保護膜が形成された基板を切断して、 スライダバーとする工程と、
 - (p) 前記第2の保護膜を研磨して、傾斜面を形成する 工程と、
 - (q) 前記(m) の工程によって保護膜上に溝が形成されたスライダバーと、前記(p) の工程によって傾斜面が形成されたスライダバーとを、前記溝と前記傾斜面を対向させ、接着剤によって接着固定する工程と、を有することを特徴とする摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項12】 前記(b)または前記(j)の工程において形成される前記薄膜磁気ヘッドが、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッドである請求項10または11に記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項13】 前記(b)または前記(j)の工程に おいて形成される前記薄膜磁気ヘッドが、MR型薄膜磁 50 気ヘッドとインダクティブ磁気ヘッドの複合型薄膜磁気

ヘッドである請求項10または11に記載の摺動型薄膜 磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項14】 前記(f)または前記(n)の工程で用いられる前記保護基板となる基板が、アルミナチタンカーバイド、チタンカルシウム、カルシウムフェライトなどの非磁性材料によって形成されている請求項10ないし13のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項15】 前記 (c)、(k)、または (n) の 工程において、前記保護膜、あるいは前記第1の保護膜 10 および前記第2の保護膜を、A12O3またはSiO2によって形成する請求項10ないし14のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項16】 前記(h)または(q)の工程において、前記保護膜と前記保護基板とを、あるいは前記第1の保護膜と前記第2の保護膜とを、エポキシ系接着剤または低融点ガラス系接着剤によって接着する請求項10ないし15のいずれかに記載の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、磁気テープに記録信号を記録し、再生する映像機器の磁気記録再生装置、またはコンピュータ用のデータ磁気記録再生装置などを構成する摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドに係り、特に磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面を摺動する際に、前記テープ対向面に磁粉が付着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることのできる摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドおよびその製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】映像機器での磁気記録装置、またはコンピュータ用のデータを保存する磁気記録再生装置などでは、回転ヘッド装置の回転ドラムに磁気ヘッドが搭載され、磁気テープが前記回転ドラムにヘリカル軌跡で接触して走行するとともに前記回転ドラムが回転して、磁気テープに対してヘリカルスキャン方式で記録動作が行なわれる。

【0003】図14は従来の磁気ヘッドの一例を示す斜視図、図15は前記磁気ヘッドが搭載された磁気記録再生装置の回転ヘッド装置を示す平面図である。

【0004】図14に示すように、磁気ヘッドH1は、フェライトなどの高透磁率の磁性材料で形成されたコア1と2を有しており、磁気テープTとの摺動面において、コア1と2との対向部に磁性材料層が介装されて磁気ギャップGが形成されている。前記コア1、2には記録・再生用のコイル3、4が巻かれている。またテープ対向面H1Aにおいてコア1と2の両側部にはV字状のギャップ規制溝5、5が形成され、磁気ギャップGのトラック幅Twが規定されている。なお、このギャップ規制溝5、5内には耐磨耗性の非磁性材料例えば接合ガラ 50

スや、SiO2などが充填されている。

【0005】図15に示す磁気記録再生装置に設けられる回転ヘッド装置10では、固定ドラム(図示せず)が固定され、前記固定ドラム上に、これと同軸の回転ドラム10aが回転自在に支持され、モータの動力により回転ドラム10aが矢印方向へ回転駆動される。磁気記録媒体である磁気テープTは、回転ヘッド装置10にヘリカル軌跡にて所定角度巻付けられて矢印方向へ走行する。この間、回転ドラム10aに搭載された磁気ヘッドH1が磁気テープTを走査する。図15の回転ヘッド装置では、1組の磁気ヘッドH1、H1が互いに対向する位置に設けられている

【0006】図14に示された磁気ヘッドH1では、コア1とコア2との対向部が研削加工されることにより、磁気ギャップGが所定のトラック幅Twで形成されている。

【0007】近年、映像機器の磁気記録再生装置やコンピュータ用のデータ磁気記録再生装置などにおいて、磁 20 気記録媒体への高記録密度化を実現するためによりトラック幅を狭くする狭トラック化や高周波化が図られている。

【0008】狭トラック化のためには、磁気ギャップのトラック幅Twを小さくする必要がある。また、狭トラック化を進めるにつれて、磁気ギャップの加工精度を向上させる必要がある。特に、最近では、トラック幅Twが10μm以下のフォーマットも提案されるようになってきている。しかし、図14に示された磁気ヘッドH1では、磁気ギャップGを研削加工によって形成しているため、狭トラック化を進めていくにつれて、加工精度を向上させることが困難になってきた。

【0009】そこで、狭トラック化に対応するために、 薄膜形成プロセスによって形成される薄膜磁気ヘッドを 用いることが提案されている。

【0010】図16は摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの斜視図である。この摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH2は、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板11上に、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12、記録用のインダクティブヘッド13、および保護膜である絶縁層14が薄膜形成プロセスによって形成され、さらに、絶縁層14上に、エポキシ系接着剤15によって、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる保護基板16が接着されている。

【0011】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12の磁気ギャップおよびインダクティブヘッド13の磁気ギャップは、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面H2Aに露出している。MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12とインダクティブヘッド13に流される電流は、電極17を通じて与えられる。【0012】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】図17は、図16の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH2のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12お

よびインダクティブヘッド13周辺の拡大部分断面図である。

【0013】再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12は、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板11に、下地層である絶縁層12aを介して、下部シールド層12b、下部ギャップ層12c、MR素子層12d、電極層12e、上部ギャップ層12fおよび、上部シールド層12gが積層されて形成されている。下部シールド層12bと上部シールド層12gに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12の磁気ギャップG1 10となる。

【0014】再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド12の上に設けられる記録用のインダクティブヘッド13は、上部シールド層と兼用の下部コア層13a上に、ギャップ層13b、コイル層13c、絶縁層13d、および上部コア層13eが積層されて形成されている。下部コア層13aと上部コア層13eに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がインダクティブヘッド13の磁気ギャップG2となる。

【0015】さらに、インダクティブヘッド13上に絶 20 縁層14が積層され、絶縁層14上に、エポキシ樹脂系 接着剤からなる接着層15を介して、アルミナチタンカ ーバイドからなる保護基板16が接合されている。

【0016】図16および図17に示された摺動型薄膜 磁気ヘッドでは、接着層15の厚さが、接着層15がテープ対向面H2Aに露出している面から保護基板16の 後端面16A側に露出している面に至るまで一定の厚さ σ 1である。したがって、接着層15は、テープ対向面 H2Aに、厚さ σ 1で露出している。

【0017】接着層15が、テープ対向面H2Aに、こ 30 のような厚さ σ 1 で露出していると、磁気テープがテープ対向面H2Aを摺動するときに、磁気テープから磁粉が剥がれて、接着層15の露出面15Aに付着するという問題が生じていた。

【0018】磁気テープから磁粉が剥がれると、磁粉が剥がれた分だけ、磁気テープの磁気特性が低下する。また、磁粉が、接着層15の露出面15Aに付着している状態で、磁気テープが、接着層15の露出面15Aを摺動すると、磁気テープの任意の部位に、磁粉が再付着してしまうことがある。磁粉が、磁気テープの任意の部位40に再付着することが生じると、磁気テープ上に、信号を正確に記録できなくなったり、本来記録されていた信号が正確に再生できなくなる。

【0019】本発明は、上記従来の課題を解決するためのものであり、磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面を摺動する際に、前記テープ対向面に磁粉が付着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることのできる摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドおよびその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0020]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層、薄膜磁気ヘッド、絶縁性材料からなる保護膜、および磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された保護基板を有し、前記薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁気ギャップが、前記磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面に露出されている摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記保護膜は接着層を介して前記保護基板と接合されており、この接着層は、前記テープ対向面側よりもハイト方向の奥側の方が厚く形成されていることを特徴とするものである。

【0021】本発明の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドでは、前記 保護膜と前記保護基板を接合する接着層の厚さは、前記 接着層が前記テープ対向面からハイト方向(Y方向)に 向って離れるにしたがって厚くなっている。

【0022】したがって、保護層と保護基板との接着力を十分に確保でき、しかも磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面に露出する接着層の面積を最小にできるため、前記テープ対向面に多くの磁粉が付着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることができる。

【0023】また本発明は、磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層、薄膜磁気ヘッド、絶縁性材料からなる保護膜、および磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形成された保護基板を有し、薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁気ギャップが、前記磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面に露出されている摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記保護膜は、前記基板上に形成された前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上に薄膜形成された第1の保護膜と、前記保護基板に薄膜形成された第2の保護膜とを有し、前記第1の保護膜と前記第2の保護膜は接着層を介して接合されており、この接着層は、前記テープ対向面側よりもハイト方向の奥側の方が厚く形成されていることを特徴とするものである。

【0024】前記接着層が、前記保護基板と直接接合されていると、磁気テープが前記テープ対向面を摺動するときに、前記保護基板が前記接着層との界面において、損傷することがある。特に前記保護基板がアルミナチタンカーバイドなどの様に、結晶粒の脱粒が生じ易い材料によって形成されている場合に、前記保護基板が前記接着層との界面において、脱粒しやすい。前記接着層と前記保護基板の接合力は、主に接着剤を構成する分子と前記保護基板を構成する分子間に分子間力(ファン・デル・ワールス力)が働くことによって発生するものであるので、充分な接合強度を得られないためである。

【0025】そこで、前記保護基板の前記接着層に対向する面に、例えばスパッタ法などで、絶縁性材料からなる第2の保護膜を薄膜形成しておき、前記接着層が、この第2の保護膜と接合されるようにする。

【0026】スパッタ法では、一定の水準以上のエネルギー、例えば、10eV以上のエネルギーをもった前記50 第2の保護膜の材料原子が、前記保護基板上に打ち込ま

れる。このとき、前記第2の保護膜の材料原子と前記保 護基板の構成原子とを共有結合させることができる。し たがって、前記保護基板と前記第2の保護膜の接合力が 強力になるので、保護基板が前記接着層との界面におい て、損傷することが避けられる。

【0027】そしてこのように保護層の間に形成されて いる接着層がテープ対向面に露出する面積を最小にする ことにより、磁粉の付着を抑制できる。

【0028】また、前記接着層は、テープ対向面に現れ ていないことが好ましい。ただし、接着層がテープ対向 10 面にわずかに露出する場合も有り得る。

【0029】また、前記接着層の厚さは、テープ対向面 を起点として、ハイト方向に向かって前記保護基板の後 端面に至るまで連続的に増加していることが好ましい。

【0030】ただし、前記接着層の厚さが、ハイト方向 へ段階的に厚くなっていてもよいし、あるいは接着層の 厚さがハイト方向へ向けて一旦厚くなり、その後にハイ ト方向へ向けて薄くなるものでもよい。

【0031】なお、前記薄膜磁気ヘッドとして、再生用 のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッドのみを形成してもよいし、再生 20 用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッドの上層に、記録用のインダク ティブ磁気ヘッドが積層された複合型薄膜磁気ヘッドを 形成してもよい。

【0032】再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッドの上層に、 記録用のインダクティブヘッドが積層された複合型薄膜 磁気ヘッドであれば、一つの磁気ヘッドによって、記録 および再生を行うことができる。また、前記インダクテ ィブヘッドは、レジストフォトリソグラフィーなどの薄 膜形成プロセスによって形成されるので、磁気ギャップ の加工精度を向上させることが容易であり、狭トラック 30 化が容易になる。ただし、インダクティブヘッドが発生 させる磁界の強さは、従来、磁気テープに信号を記録す るためによく用いられてきた、磁性材料のコアと、この コアに巻かれた銅線等からなるバルク型磁気ヘッドが発 生させる磁界の強さよりも弱い。したがって、インダク ティブヘッドを、磁気テープに記録信号を記録するため の磁気ヘッドとして用いる場合には、磁気テープのテー プ厚を薄くするなどして、磁気テープ側の記録感度を高 める必要がある。

【0033】前記保護基板を形成する非磁性材料には、 例えば、アルミナチタンカーバイド、チタンカルシウ ム、カルシウムフェライトなどがある。

【0034】前記保護基板は、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの テープ対向面上を磁気テープが走行するときに、MR型 薄膜磁気ヘッドやインダクティブヘッドが過剰に摩耗す ることや、破損することを防止する目的で形成されてい

【0035】上述した非磁性材料は、硬い材質であるの で、前記保護基板を形成する材料として適している。

【0036】また、前記第1の保護膜および前記第2の 50

保護膜を形成する絶縁性材料には、例えば、A 12O3ま たはSiO2がある。

【0037】また、前記接着層は、エポキシ系接着剤ま たは低融点ガラス系接着剤によって形成されていること が好ましい。

【0038】図8に示されるような、従来の磁気ヘッド の製造には、高融点ガラス系接着剤が用いられてきた。 しかし、高融点ガラス系接着剤は、接合時に約800℃ の温度で加熱することが必要になる。ところが、800 ℃もの高温に曝されると、本発明を構成するMR型薄膜 磁気ヘッドの特性が劣化してしまう。MR型薄膜磁気へ ッドが耐えられる温度は、だいたい、300℃程度まで である。したがって、本発明においては、接着工程を3 00℃以下で行うことのできるエポキシ系接着剤または 低融点ガラス系接着剤によって、前記接着層が形成され ていることが好ましい。

【0039】また、本発明の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製 造方法は、(a)磁性材料または非磁性材料によって形 成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層を薄膜形 成する工程と、(b)前記下地層上に、薄膜磁気ヘッド を薄膜形成する工程と、(c)前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上 に、絶縁性材料からなる保護膜を薄膜形成する工程と、 (d) 前記下地層、前記薄膜磁気ヘッド、および保護膜 が形成された基板を切断して、スライダバーとする工程

と、(e)前記スライダバーの前記保護膜上に、前記テ ープ対向面から離れるにしたがって深くなる溝を形成す る工程と、(f)前記保護基板となる基板を切断してス ライダバーとする工程と、(g)前記スライダバーの一 端面を研磨して、傾斜面を形成する工程と、(h)前記 (e) の工程によって、保護膜上に溝が形成されたスラ イダバーと、前記(g)の工程によって、傾斜面が形成 されたスライダバーとを、前記溝と前記傾斜面を対向さ せ、接着剤によって接着固定する工程と、を有すること を特徴とするものである。

【0040】上述の製造方法を用いることにより、前記 接着剤からなる接着層が、前記テープ対向面からハイト 方向(Y方向)に向うにしたがって厚くなっている摺動 型薄膜磁気ヘッドを形成することができる。

【0041】つまり、磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテー プ対向面を摺動する際に、前記テープ対向面に磁粉が付 着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向 上させることのできる摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドを形成する ことができる。

【0042】または、本発明の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの 製造方法は、(i)磁性材料または非磁性材料によって 形成された基板上に、絶縁性材料からなる下地層を薄膜 形成する工程と、(j)前記下地層上に、薄膜磁気ヘッ ドを薄膜形成する工程と、(k)前記薄膜磁気ヘッド上 に、絶縁性材料からなる第1の保護膜を真空成膜法によ って薄膜形成する工程と、(1)前記下地層、前記薄膜

磁気ヘッド、および前記第1の保護膜が形成された基板を切断して、スライダバーとする工程と、(m)前記スライダバーの前記保護膜上に、前記テープ対向面から離れるにしたがって深くなる溝を形成する工程と、(n)前記保護基板となる基板上に、第2の保護膜を真空成膜法によって薄膜形成する工程と、(o)前記第2の保護膜が形成された基板を切断して、スライダバーとする工程と、(p)前記第2の保護膜を研磨して、傾斜面を形成する工程と、(q)前記(m)の工程によって、保護膜上に溝が形成されたスライダバーと、前記(p)の工 10程によって、前記傾斜面が形成されたスライダバーとを、前記溝と前記傾斜面を対向させ、接着剤によって接着固定する工程とを有することを特徴とするものである。

【0043】本発明では、前記(n)の工程において、前記保護基板上に、例えばスパッタ法などで、絶縁性材料からなる第2の保護膜を薄膜形成している。

【0044】スパッタ法では、一定の水準以上のエネルギー、例えば、10eV以上のエネルギーをもった前記第2の保護膜の材料原子が、前記保護基板上に打ち込ま20れる。このとき、前記第2の保護膜の材料原子と前記保護基板の構成原子とを共有結合させることができる。したがって、前記保護基板と前記第2の保護膜の接合力が強力になるので、前記テープ対向面上を、磁気テープが摺動するときに、前記保護基板が、前記第2の保護膜との界面において、損傷することが避けられる。

【0045】なお、前記(b)または前記(j)の工程において形成される前記薄膜磁気ヘッドとして、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッドのみを形成してもよいし、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッドの上層に、記録用のインダクティブ磁気ヘッドが積層された複合型薄膜磁気ヘッドを形成してもよい。

【0046】また、前記(f)または前記(n)の工程で用いられる前記保護基板となる基板は、例えば、アルミナチタンカーバイド、チタンカルシウム、カルシウムフェライトなど、硬い材質の非磁性材料によって形成されていることが好ましい。

【0047】また、前記(c)、(k)、または(n)の工程において、前記保護膜、あるいは前記第1の保護膜および前記第2の保護膜は、 $A1_2O_3$ または SiO_2 によって形成することができる。

【0048】さらに、前記(h)または(q)の工程において、前記保護膜と前記保護基板とを、あるいは前記第1の保護膜と前記第2の保護膜とを、MR型薄膜磁気へッドの特性が劣化しない300℃以下の温度で接着工程を行うことができるエポキシ系接着剤または低融点ガラス系接着剤によって接着することが好ましい。

[0049]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明の実施の形態を示す摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの斜視図である。

【0050】この摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3は、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板21上に、A12O3やSiO2などの絶縁性材料からなる下地層を介して、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22、記録用のインダクティブヘッド23、および保護膜であるA12O3からなる絶縁層24が薄膜形成プロセスによって形成され、絶縁層24上にエポキシ系接着剤からなる接着層25を介して、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる保護基板26が接合されることによって形成されている。

10

【0051】接着層25は、テープ対向面H3Aに露出されていない。あるいは露出していてもその露出面積はわずかである。また、接着層25のテープ走行方向(X方向)の厚みが、テープ対向面H3Aからハイト方向(Y方向)に向う距離が大きくなるにしたがって厚くなっている。したがって、この摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3では、絶縁層24と保護基板26との接着が、主にテープ対向面H3Aよりもハイト側に離れた部位においてなされている。

【0052】したがって、磁気テープが、テープ対向面 H3Aを摺動する際に、テープ対向面H3Aに磁粉が付着することを防止でき、あるいは抑制でき、磁気テープ の磁気記録特性を向上させることができる。

【0053】また、本実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気へッドH3では、絶縁層24の接着層25との接合面、および保護基板26の接着層25との接合面が、テープ走行方向(X方向)に垂直な平面に対する傾斜面とされている。すなわち、接着層25のテープ走行方向の厚さが、テープ対向面H3Aを起点として、ハイト方向(Y方向)に向かって保護基板26の後端面26Aに至るまで連続的に増加するようにされている。

【0054】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22の磁気ギャップおよびインダクティブヘッド23の磁気ギャップは、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3のテープ対向面H3Aに露出されている。MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22とインダクティブヘッド23に流される電流は、電極27を通じて与えられる

【0055】図2は、図1の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22およびインダクティブヘッド23周辺の部分断面図である。

40 【0056】再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22は、薄膜形成プロセスによって、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板21に、下地層である絶縁層22aを介して、下部シールド層22b、下部ギャップ層22c、MR素子層22d、ハードバイアス層(図示せず)、電極層22e、上部ギャップ層22fおよび、上部シールド層22gが積層されて形成されている。下部シールド層22bと上部シールド層22gに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22の磁気ギャップG3となる。

50 【0057】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22上に設けられる

記録用のインダクティブヘッド23は、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22と同様に薄膜形成プロセスによって、上部シールド層と兼用の下部コア層23a上に、ギャップ層23b、コイル層23c、絶縁層23d、および上部コア層23eが積層されて形成されている。下部コア層23aと上部コア層23eに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がインダクティブヘッド23の磁気ギャップG4となる。

【0058】絶縁層22a、下部ギャップ層22c、上部ギャップ層22f、ギャップ層23bは、Al2O3またはSiO2によって形成されている。また、下部シールド層22b、上部シールド層22g(下部コア層23a)、上部コア層23eは、パーマロイなどの軟磁性材料によって形成されている。電極層22e、コイル層23cは、Cuなどの導電性材料によって形成されている。ハードバイアス層は、PtCoなどの硬磁性材料によって形成されている。絶縁層23dはレジストによって形成されている。絶縁層23dはレジストによって形成されている。

【0059】また、インダクティブヘッド23上に、保 護膜である絶縁層24が積層され、絶縁層24と保護基 20 板26とが、エポキシ系接着剤からなる接着層25を介 して接合されている。

【0060】接着層25のテープ対向面H3Aにおけるテープ走行方向(X方向)の厚みは、テープ対向面H3Aにおいて0であり、テープ対向面H3Aからハイト方向(Y方向)に向う距離が大きくなるにしたがって厚くなっている。

【0061】なお、本実施の形態では、絶縁層24の接着層25との接合面、および保護基板26の接着層25との接合面の面積が、図16に示された従来の摺動型薄 30 膜磁気ヘッドの絶縁層14の接着層15との接合面、および保護基板16の接着層15との接合面の面積より狭くなることはない。

【0062】したがって、接着層25を介した、絶縁層24と保護基板26との接合力が、従来の摺動型薄膜磁気へッドと比べて、低下することはない。

【0063】なお、本実施の形態では、絶縁層24の接着層25との接合面、および保護基板26の接着層25との接合面が、テープ走行方向に垂直な平面に対する傾斜面とされているが、どちらか一方の接合面のみが傾斜40面とされていてもよい。

【0064】本実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3は、図3に示す磁気記録再生装置に設けられる回転ヘッド装置40を構成するために用いることができる。

【0065】回転ヘッド装置40では、固定ドラム(図示せず)が固定され、前記固定ドラム上に、これと同軸の回転ドラム40aが回転自在に支持され、モータの動力により回転ドラム40aが矢印方向へ回転駆動される。磁気記録媒体である磁気テープTは、回転ヘッド装置40にヘリカル軌跡にて所定角度巻付けられて矢印方50

向へ走行する。この間、回転ドラム40 aが回転し、この回転ドラム40 aに搭載された磁気ヘッドH3が磁気テープTを走査する。図3の回転ヘッド装置では、1組の磁気ヘッドH3, H3が互いに対向する位置に設けられている。

12

【0066】なお、磁気ヘッドH3は、回転ドラム40 aに3個以上搭載されてもよい。

【0067】図4は、本発明の他の実施の形態を示す摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの斜視図である。図4では、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板31上に、A12O3やSiO2などの絶縁性材料からなる下地層を介して、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32、記録用のインダクティブヘッド33、および第1の保護膜であるA12O3からなる絶縁層34が薄膜形成プロセスによって形成されている。一方、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる保護基板35の絶縁層34に対向する面には、第2の保護膜である絶縁層36が、スパッタ法などの真空成膜法によって薄膜形成されている。

【0068】絶縁層34と絶縁層36とが、エポキシ系接着剤からなる接着層37を介して接合されることにより、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4が形成されている。

【0069】接着層37は、テープ対向面H4Aに露出されていない。あるいは露出面積がわずかである。また、接着層37のテープ走行方向(X方向)の厚みが、テープ対向面H4Aからハイト方向(Y方向)に向う距離が大きくなるにしたがって厚くなっている。

【0070】したがって、磁気テープが、テープ対向面 H4Aを摺動する際に、テープ対向面H4Aに磁粉が付 着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向 上させることができる。

【0071】また、本実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4でも、接着層37のテープ走行方向の厚さが、テープ対向面H4Aを起点として、ハイト方向(Y方向)に向かって保護基板35の後端面35Aに至るまで連続的に増加するようにされている。

【0072】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32の磁気ギャップおよびインダクティブヘッド33の磁気ギャップは、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4のテープ対向面H4Aに露出している。MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32とインダクティブヘッド33に流される電流は、電極38を通じて流される。

【0073】図5は、図4の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32およびインダクティブヘッド33周辺の部分断面図である。

【0074】再生用のMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32は、薄膜形成プロセスによって、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる基板31に、下地層である絶縁層32aを介して、下部シールド層32b、下部ギャップ層32c、MR素子層32d、ハードバイアス層(図示せず)、電極層32e、上部ギャップ層32fおよび、上部シールド

40

14

層32gが積層されて形成されている。下部シールド層32bと上部シールド層32gに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32の磁気ギャップG5となる。

【0075】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32上に設けられる記録用のインダクティブヘッド33は、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32と同様に薄膜形成プロセスによって、上部シールド層と兼用の下部コア層33a上に、ギャップ層33b、コイル層33c、絶縁層33d、および上部コア層33eが積層されて形成されている。下部コア層33 10 aと上部コア層33eに挟まれた磁気テープに対向する部分がインダクティブヘッド33の磁気ギャップG6となる。

【0076】絶縁層32a、下部ギャップ層32c、上部ギャップ層32f、ギャップ層33bは、Al2O3またはSiO2によって形成されている。また、下部シールド層32b、上部シールド層32g(下部コア層33a)、上部コア層33eは、パーマロイなどの軟磁性材料によって形成されている。電極層32e、コイル層33cは、Cuなどの導電性材料によって形成されている。ハードバイアス層は、PtCoなどの硬磁性材料によって形成されている。絶縁層33dはレジストによって形成されている。絶縁層33dはレジストによって形成されている。

【0077】接着層37のテープ対向面H4Aにおけるテープ走行方向(X方向)の厚みは、テープ対向面H4Aにおいて0であり、テープ対向面H4Aからハイト方向(Y方向)に向う距離が大きくなるにしたがって厚くなっている。

【0078】したがって、磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面を摺動する際に、テープ対向面に磁粉が付 30着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることができる。

【0079】接着層37が、保護基板35と直接接合されていると、磁気テープがテープ対向面H4Aを摺動するときに、保護基板35が接着層37との界面において、損傷することがある。特に保護基板35がアルミナチタンカーバイドなどの様に、結晶粒の脱粒が生じ易い材料によって形成されている場合に、保護基板35が接着層37との界面において、脱粒しやすい。接着層37と保護基板35とが接合されたときの接合力は、おもに、接着層を構成する分子と保護基板37を構成する分子間に分子間力(ファン・デル・ワールスカ)が働くことによって発生するものであるので、充分な接合強度を得られないためである。

【0080】そこで、保護基板35の接着層37に対向する面に、例えばスパッタ法などで、Al2O3などの絶縁性材料からなる第2の保護膜である絶縁層36を薄膜形成しておき、接着層37が、絶縁層36と接合されるようにする。

【0081】スパッタ法では、一定の水準以上のエネル 50 で行うことができ、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッドの特性を低下

ギー、例えば、10eV以上のエネルギーをもった絶縁層36の材料原子が、保護基板35上に打ち込まれる。このとき、絶縁層36の材料原子と保護基板35の構成原子とを共有結合させることができる。したがって、保護基板35と絶縁層36との接合力が強力になるので、テープ対向面H4Aを磁気テープが摺動するときに、保護基板35と絶縁層36との界面において、保護基板35が損傷することが避けられる。

【0082】なお、本実施の形態でも、絶縁層34の接着層37との接合面、および絶縁層36の接着層37との接合面の面積が、図16に示された従来の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの絶縁層14の接着層15との接合面、および保護基板16の接着層15との接合面の面積より狭くなることはない。

【0083】したがって、接着層37を介した、絶縁層34と絶縁層36との接合力が、従来の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドと比べて、低下することはない。

【0084】本実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4は、図3に示されるような磁気記録再生装置に設けられる回転ヘッド装置40の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3の同等品として用いることができる。

【0085】なお、本実施の形態では、絶縁層34の接着層37との接合面、および絶縁層36の接着層37との接合面が、テープ走行方向に垂直な平面に対する傾斜面とされているが、どちらか一方の接合面のみを傾斜面としてもかまわない。

【0086】また、図1、図2、図4および図5に示された本発明の実施の形態は、再生用のMR型薄膜磁気へッドの上層に、記録用のインダクティブへッドが積層された複合型薄膜磁気へッドである。複合型薄膜磁気へッドであれば、一つの磁気ヘッドによって、記録および再生を行うことができる。また、インダクティブヘッドは、レジストフォトリソグラフィーなどの薄膜形成プロセスによって形成されるので、磁気ギャップの加工精度を向上させることが容易であり、狭トラック化が容易になる。

【0087】また、保護基板26、35は、摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3、H4のテープ対向面H3A、H4A上を磁気テープが走行するときに、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22、32やインダクティブヘッド23、33が過剰に摩耗することや、破損することを防止する目的で形成されている。保護基板26、35を形成する目的に適したアルミナチタンカーバイド以外の非磁性材料として、チタンカルシウム、カルシウムフェライトなどがある。

【0088】また、保護膜である絶縁層24、34、36を形成する絶縁性材料としてAl₂O₃以外に、SiO₂を用いてもかまわない。

【0089】さらに、接着層25、37は、エポキシ系接着剤で形成されているので、接着工程を300℃以下で行うことができ、MR型薄膜脱気へッドの特性を低下

させることがない。なお、エポキシ系接着剤のかわりに、低融点ガラス系接着剤によって、接着層25、37が形成されてもかまわない。

【0090】図6から図10は、図1または図2に示された本発明の実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法を説明するための斜視図である。

【0091】まず、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる 基板21上に、A12O3やSiO2などの絶縁性材料からなる下地層をスパッタ法により、薄膜形成する。次に、この下地層上に、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22とイン 10 ダクティブヘッド23を順次薄膜形成する。インダクティブヘッド23が形成された後に、A12O3からなる保護膜である絶縁層24を、スパッタ法によって薄膜形成する。図6は、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22(図6では図示せず)とインダクティブヘッド23(図6では図示せず)上に、絶縁層24が積層された様子を示している。なお、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22およびインダクティブヘッド23を形成するときに、Cuなどの導電性材料のメッキによって電極27も形成する。

【0092】図6では、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド22(図 206では図示せず)、インダクティブヘッド23(図6では図示せず)、および電極27が一定の間隔をおいて基板上一面に形成されている(図6にはそのうち一部のみ図示している)。

【0093】円形状の基板21を点線で切断し図7のようにスライダバーにする。

【0094】さらに、絶縁層24上に、テープ対向面24Aから、テープ対向面24Aからの距離が大きくなるにつれて、深くなる溝24aを形成する。図7のように、絶縁層24上に電極27が形成されているときには、溝24aを電極27にかからないように形成する。【0095】一方、図8に示されたアルミナチタンカー

バイドからなる保護基板26を点線で切断し、スライダ バーにする。

【0096】スライダバーに切断された保護基板26の一端面を研磨して、図9のように傾斜面26aを形成する。

【0097】さらに、傾斜面26 aが形成された保護基板26と溝24 bが形成された基板21とを、図10のように傾斜面26 aと溝24 bを対向させ、接着層25 40となるエポキシ系接着剤によって、保護基板26、基板21、および絶縁層24それぞれのテープ対向面26 B、21A、24Aが平坦面となるように接着する。また、この時、接着剤がテープ対向面に露出しないように接着固定する。

【0098】なお、保護基板26の傾斜面26aおよび 絶縁層24の溝24bは、必ずしも両方を形成する必要 はなく、どちらか一方のみが形成されるだけでもかまわ ない。

【0099】さらに、テープ対向面が、円筒研削または 50 ならい研削されることによってR形状に加工され、点線

ならい研削されることによってR形状に加工され、点線で切断され、図1に示されるような個々の摺動型薄膜磁気へッドH3になる。

【0100】また、図4および図5に示された薄膜磁気ヘッドH4の製造方法では、まず、アルミナチタンカーパイドからなる円形状の基板31上に、A12O3やSiO2などの絶縁性材料からなる下地層をスパッタ法により、薄膜形成する。次に、この下地層上に、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32とインダクティブヘッド33を順次薄膜形成する。インダクティブヘッド33が形成された後に、A12O3からなる第1の保護膜である絶縁層34を、スパッタ法によって薄膜形成する。

【0101】なお、MR型薄膜磁気ヘッドおよびインダクティブヘッドを形成するときに、Cuなどの導電性材料のメッキによって電極38も形成する。

【0102】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド32、インダクティブヘッド33、および電極38を、一定の間隔をおいて一枚の円形状の基板上一面に、複数個形成する。

【0103】円形状の基板31を切断し、スライダバーにする。さらに、絶縁層34上に、テープ対向面から、このテープ対向面からの距離が大きくなるにつれて深くなる溝を形成する。絶縁層34上に電極38が形成されているときには、溝を電極38にかからないように形成する。

【0104】ここまでは、先述した図1および図2の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法として、図6および図7を用いて説明した工程と同じである。

【0105】図4および図5の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH4の製造方法では、図11のように、アルミナチタンカーバイドからなる保護基板35上に、A12O3からなる第2の保護膜である絶縁層36をスパッタ法などによって薄膜形成する。

【0106】絶縁層36が積層された保護基板35を、図11の点線に沿って切断し、スライダバーとする。このスライダバーの絶縁層36を研磨して、図13のように傾斜面36aを形成する。

【0107】さらに、傾斜面36aが形成された保護基板35と溝34aが形成された基板31とを、図12のように傾斜面36aと溝34aを対向させ、接着層37となるエポキシ系接着剤によって、保護基板35、絶縁層36、基板31、および絶縁層34それぞれのテープ対向面35B、36A、31A、34Aが平坦面となるように接着する。また、この時、接着剤がテープ対向面に露出しないように接着固定する。

【0108】なお、絶縁層36の傾斜面36aおよび絶縁層34の溝34aは、必ずしも両方を形成する必要はなく、どちらか一方のみが形成されるだけでもかまわない。

【0109】さらに、テープ対向面が、円筒研削またはならい研削されることによってR形状に加工され、占線

17 で切断され、図4に示されるような個々の摺動型薄膜磁 気ヘッドH4になる。

【0110】このように、本発明の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法によれば、接着層が、テープ対向面に露出せず、磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面を摺動する際に、前記テープ対向面に磁粉が付着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることができる摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドを形成することができる。

【0111】なお、基板21、保護基板26、基板31、保護基板35は、チタンカルシウム、カルシウムフ 10 エライトなどによって形成されていてもよい。また、絶縁層24、絶縁層34、絶縁層36は、SiO2によって形成されていてもよい。

【0112】また、絶縁層24と保護基板26を接合する接着剤、および絶縁層34と絶縁層36を接合する接着剤には、低融点ガラス系接着剤を用いてもよい。

【0113】このように、本実施の形態の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドH3、H4は、薄膜形成プロセスによって形成されるので、一度に大量生産でき、小型化も容易である。また、トラック幅を 10μ m以下にする場合でも、磁気ギャップの加工精度を、必要なだけ向上させることができる。

[0114]

【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明した本発明によれば、接着層が、テープ対向面に露出せず、磁気テープが、磁気ヘッドのテープ対向面を摺動する際に、前記テープ対向面に磁粉が付着することを防止でき、磁気テープの磁気記録特性を向上させることができる摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドを形成することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態を示す摺動型薄膜磁気へッドの斜視図。

【図2】図1の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの部分断面図。

【図3】図1の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドを用いて構成された回転ヘッド型磁気記録再生装置の平面図。

【図4】本発明の他の実施の形態を示す摺動型薄膜磁気 ヘッドの斜視図。

【図5】図4の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの部分断面図。

【図6】本発明の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法における、基板上にMR型薄膜磁気ヘッド、インダクティブヘッド、および、保護膜である絶縁層が積層された状態を示す斜視図。

【図7】図6の基板が、点線で切断されてスライダバー とされた状態を示す斜視図。

【図8】保護基板となる基板を示す斜視図。

【図9】図8の基板が点線で切断されてスライダバーとされ、傾斜面が形成された状態を示す斜視図。

【図10】図7のスライダバーと図9のスライダバーが接合された状態を示す斜視図。

【図11】保護基板となる基板上に、絶縁層が薄膜形成された状態を示す斜視図。

【図12】図11の基板が点線で切断されてスライダバーとされ、傾斜面が形成された状態を示す斜視図。

【図13】MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド、インダクティブヘッ 20 ド、および、第1の保護膜である絶縁層が積層されたス ライダバーと図12のスライダバーが接合された状態を 示す斜視図。

【図14】従来の磁気ヘッドの斜視図。

【図15】回転ヘッド型磁気記録再生装置の平面図。

【図16】従来の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの斜視図。

【図17】図16の摺動型薄膜磁気ヘッドの部分断面図。

【符号の説明】

21、31 基板

30 22、32 MR型薄膜磁気ヘッド

23、33 インダクティブヘッド

24、34、36 絶縁層

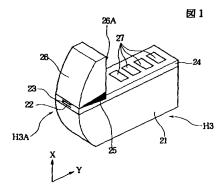
26、35 保護基板

25、37 接着層

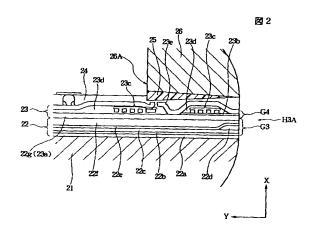
28、38 電極

【図1】





【図2】



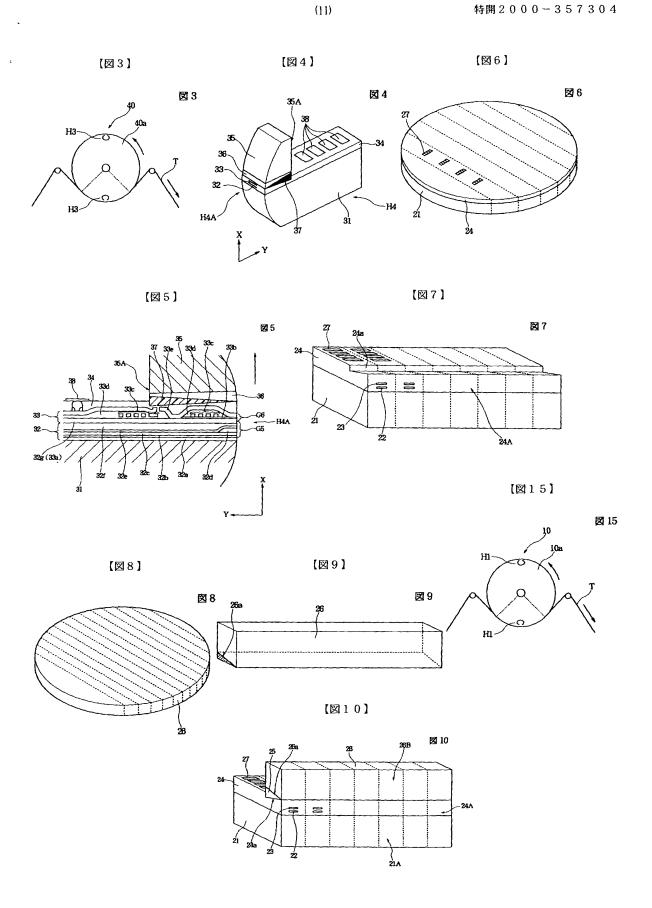
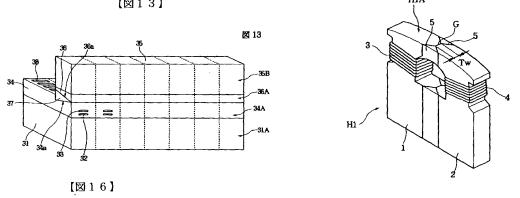
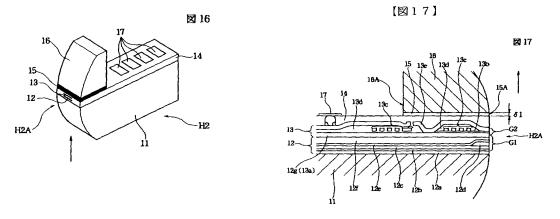


図 14





PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2000-357304

(43)Date of publication of application: 26.12.2000

(51)Int.CI.

G118 G11B 5/31

G11B 5/39

(21)Application number: 11-166527

(71)Applicant: ALPS ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

14.06.1999

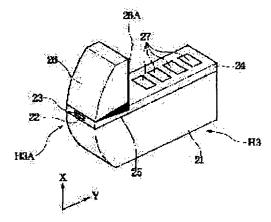
(72)Inventor:

HASHIMOTO MIORI

(54) SLIDING TYPE THIN FILM MAGNETIC HEAD AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the sliding type thin film magnetic head, as well as its manufacturing method, which is capable of preventing magnetic particles from sticking to the face of the magnetic head opposite to a magnetic tape when the tape slides on the face and which therefore is capable of improving the recording characteristic of the magnetic tape. SOLUTION: With the adhesive layer 25 unexposed to the face H3A opposite to a tape, the thickness of the layer 25 in the tape running direction (X direction) is made thicker as a distance becomes longer from the opposite face H3A in the height direction (Y direction). Consequently, when the magnetic tape slides on the face H3A opposite to the tape, magnetic particles are prevented from sticking to the face H3A.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

13.11.2002

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, it has the protective-group board formed with the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material and the magnetic material, or the non-magnetic material. In the slid type thin film magnetic head by which the magnetic gap of the aforementioned thin film magnetic head is exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head it is the slid type thin film magnetic head to which the aforementioned protective coat is joined to the aforementioned protective-group board through the glue line, and this glue line is characterized by forming the direction of the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side.

[Claim 2] It has the following and the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above are joined through the glue line. this glue line It is characterized by forming the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side. The ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, The slid type thin film magnetic head by which it has the protective-group board formed with the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material and the magnetic material, or the non-magnetic material, and the magnetic gap of the thin film magnetic head is exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head. The aforementioned protective coat is the 1st protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed on the aforementioned substrate. The 2nd protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out at the aforementioned protective-group board.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 or 2 which has not appeared in a tape opposed face.

[Claim 4] The thickness of the aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 3 which increases continuously until it reaches the back end side of the aforementioned protective-group board toward the height direction with a tape opposed face as the starting point.

[Claim 5] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 4 whose aforementioned thin film magnetic head is MR type thin film magnetic head.

[Claim 6] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 4 whose aforementioned thin film magnetic head is the compound-die thin film magnetic head of MR type thin film magnetic head and the inductive magnetic head.

[Claim 7] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 6 in which the aforementioned protective-group board is formed with non-magnetic materials, such as an alumina titanium carbide, titanium calcium, and a calcium ferrite.

[Claim 8] The aforementioned protective coat is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 7 currently formed of aluminum 203 or SiO2.

[Claim 9] The aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 8 currently formed by epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives.

[Claim 10] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head characterized by providing the following. (a) The process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material. (b) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer. (c) The process which carries out thin film formation of the protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head. (d) Cut the aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the protective coat was formed. The process used as a slider bar, and the process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the (e) aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face, (f) The process which cuts the substrate used as a protective-group board, and is used as a slider bar, and the end side of the (g) aforementioned slider bar are ground. The process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the slot was formed on the protective coat of the process which forms an inclined plane, and the process of (h) above (e), and the slider bar with which the inclined plane was formed of the process of the above (g) with adhesives. [Claim 11] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head characterized by providing the following. (i) Process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material. (j) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer. (k) The process which carries out thin film formation of the 1st protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head by the vacuum forming-membranes method. (I) Cut the aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the 1st protective coat was formed. The process used as a slider bar, and the process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the (m) aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face, (n) The process which carries out thin film formation of the 2nd protective coat by the vacuum formingmembranes method on the substrate used as a protective-group board, (o) The process which cuts the substrate in which the 2nd protective coat of the above was formed, and is used as a slider bar, (p) The slider bar with which the slot was formed on the protective coat of the process which grinds the 2nd protective coat of the above and forms an inclined plane, and the process of (q) above (m). The process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the inclined plane was formed of the process of the above (p) with adhesives

[Claim 12] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 10 or 11 that the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed in the process of the above (b) or the above (j) is MR type thin film magnetic head.

[Claim 13] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 10 or 11 that the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed in the process of the above (b) or the above (j) is the compound-die thin film magnetic head of MR type thin film

magnetic head and the inductive magnetic head.

[Claim 14] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 10 to 13 that the substrate used as the aforementioned protective-group board used at the process of the above (f) or the above (n) is formed with non-magnetic materials, such as an alumina titanium carbide, titanium calcium, and a calcium ferrite.

[Claim 15] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 10 to 14 which forms the aforementioned protective coat or the 1st protective coat of the above, and the 2nd protective coat of the above by aluminum 203 or SiO2 in the process of the above (c), (k), or (n).

[Claim 16] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 10 to 15 of pasting up the aforementioned protective coat, the aforementioned protective-group board, or the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above with epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives in the process of the above (h) or (q).

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] In case the slid type thin film magnetic head which constitutes the magnetic recorder and reproducing device of the visual equipment which records a record signal on a magnetic tape and is reproduced, or the data magnetic recorder and reproducing device for computers is started, especially a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, this invention can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and relates to the slid type thin film magnetic head which can raise the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape, and its manufacture method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the magnetic recording medium in a visual equipment, or the magnetic recorder and reproducing device which saves the data for computers, the magnetic head is carried in the rotating drum of rotary—head equipment, while a magnetic tape contacts and runs by helical tracing to the aforementioned rotating drum, the aforementioned rotating drum rotates, and record operation is performed by the helical scan to a magnetic tape.

[0005] With the rotary-head equipment 10 formed in the magnetic recorder and reproducing device shown in drawing 15, a fixed drum (not shown) is fixed, rotating-drum 10a of this and the same axle is supported by the aforementioned fixed drum lifting free [rotation], and the rotation drive of the rotating-drum 10a is carried out in the direction of an arrow by the power of a motor. Magnetic tape T which is a magnetic-recording medium is twisted around rotary-head equipment 10 the degree of predetermined angle by helical tracing, and runs in the direction of an arrow. In the meantime, rotating-drum 10a rotates and the magnetic head H1 carried in this rotating-drum 10a scans magnetic tape T. With the rotary-head equipment of drawing 15, 1 set of magnetic heads H1 and H1 are formed in the position which counters mutually. [0006] By the magnetic head H1 shown in drawing 14, magnetic-gap G is formed by the predetermined width of recording track Tw by carrying out the grinding process of the opposite section of a core 1 and a core 2.

[0007] In recent years, in order to realize high recording density-ization to a magnetic-recording medium in the magnetic recorder and reproducing device of a visual equipment, the data magnetic recorder and reproducing device for computers, etc., the formation of a ** truck and RF-izing which narrow the width of recording track are attained.

[0008] It is necessary to make small the width of recording track Tw of a magnetic gap for the formation of a ** truck. Moreover, it is necessary to raise the process tolerance of a magnetic gap as ** truck-ization is advanced. Especially, recently, the format of 10 micrometers or less is also increasingly proposed for the width of recording track Tw. However, in the magnetic head H1 shown in drawing 14, it is becoming difficult to raise a process tolerance as ** truck-ization is advanced, since magnetic-gap G is formed by the grinding process.

[0009] Then, since it corresponds to ** truck-ization, using the thin film magnetic head formed of a thin film formation process is proposed.

[0010] <u>Drawing 16</u> is the perspective diagram of the slid type thin film magnetic head. MR type thin film magnetic head 12 for reproduction, the inductive head 13 for record, and the insulating layer 14 that is a protective coat were formed of the thin film formation process on the substrate 11 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide, and the protective-group board 16 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide with the epoxy system adhesives 15 on an insulating layer 14 has pasted up further this slid type thin film magnetic head H2.

[0011] The magnetic gap of MR type thin film magnetic head 12 and the magnetic gap of an inductive head 13 are exposed to tape opposed face H2A of the slid type thin film magnetic head. The current passed by MR type thin film magnetic head 12 and the inductive head 13 is given through an electrode 17.

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] <u>Drawing 17</u> is the expansion fragmentary sectional view of the MR type thin film magnetic-head [of the slid type thin film magnetic head H2 of <u>drawing 16</u>] 12, and inductive head 13 circumference.

[0013] Through insulating-layer 12a which is a ground layer, the laminating of lower shield layer 12b, lower gap layer 12c, 12d of MR element layers, electrode layer 12e, 12f of up gap layers, and the 12g of the up shield layers is carried out, and MR type thin film magnetic head 12 for reproduction is formed in the substrate 11 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower shield layer 12b and 12g of up shield layers serves as the magnetic gap G1 of MR type thin film magnetic head 12. [0014] On lower core layer 13a of an up shield layer and combination, the laminating of gap layer 13b, coil layer 13c, 13d of insulating layers, and the up core layer 13e is carried out, and the inductive head 13 for record formed on MR type thin film magnetic head 12 for reproduction is formed. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower core layer 13a and up core layer 13e serves as the magnetic gap G2 of an inductive head 13.

[0015] Furthermore, the laminating of the insulating layer 14 is carried out on an inductive head 13, and the protective-group board 16 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide is joined through the glue line 15 which consists of epoxy resin adhesive on an insulating layer 14. [0016] In the slid type thin film magnetic head shown in <u>drawing 16</u> and <u>drawing 17</u>, the thickness of a glue line 15 is thickness sigma1 fixed until a glue line 15 reaches [from the field exposed to tape opposed face H2A] the field exposed to the back end side 16A side of the protective-group board 16. Therefore, the glue line 15 is exposed to tape opposed face H2A by thickness sigma1.

[0017] When the glue line 15 was exposed to tape opposed face H2A by such thickness sigma1 and a magnetic tape slid on tape opposed face H2A, the magnetic powder separated from the magnetic tape and the problem of adhering to exposed-surface 15A of a glue line 15 had arisen. [0018] If a magnetic powder separates from a magnetic tape, the magnetic properties of a magnetic tape will fall [the part in which the magnetic powder separated]. Moreover, in the state where the magnetic powder has adhered to exposed-surface 15A of a glue line 15, when a magnetic tape slides on exposed-surface 15A of a glue line 15, a magnetic powder may carry out the reattachment to the arbitrary parts of a magnetic tape. When it arises that a magnetic powder carries out the reattachment to the arbitrary parts of a magnetic tape, it becomes impossible to record a signal correctly on a magnetic tape, and it becomes impossible to reproduce correctly the signal currently originally recorded.

[0019] this invention is for solving the above-mentioned conventional technical problem, in case a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and aims at offering the slid type thin film magnetic head which can raise the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape, and its manufacture method.

[0020]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material. The ground layer which consists of an insulating material, the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material, And have the protective-group board formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, and the magnetic gap of the aforementioned thin film magnetic head sets to the slid type thin film magnetic head exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head. The aforementioned protective coat is joined to the aforementioned protective-group board through the glue line, and this glue line is characterized by forming the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side.

[0021] In the slid type thin film magnetic head of this invention, it is thick as the aforementioned glue line separates the thickness of the glue line which joins the aforementioned protective-group board to the aforementioned protective coat toward the height direction (the direction of Y) from the aforementioned tape opposed face.

[0022] Therefore, the adhesive strength of a protective layer and a protective-group board is fully securable, since area of the glue line moreover exposed to the tape opposed face of the magnetic head is made to the minimum, it can prevent that many magnetic powders adhere to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape can be raised.

[0023] this invention moreover, on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material. The ground layer which consists of an insulating material, the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material, And have the protective-group board formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, and the magnetic gap of the thin film magnetic head sets to the slid type thin film magnetic head exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head. The 1st protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head by which the aforementioned protective coat was formed on the aforementioned substrate, It has the 2nd protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out to the aforementioned protective-group board, the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above are joined to it through the glue line, and this glue line is characterized by forming the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side. [0024] If the aforementioned glue line is directly joined to the aforementioned protective-group board, when a magnetic tape will slide on the aforementioned tape opposed face, the aforementioned protective-group board may be damaged in an interface with the aforementioned glue line. When especially the aforementioned protective-group board tends to degrain in an interface with the aforementioned glue line. Since it generates when intermolecular force (Van der Waals force) works between the molecule which mainly constitutes adhesives, and the molecule which constitutes the aforementioned protective-group board, the junction force of the aforementioned glue line and the aforementioned protective-group board is because sufficient bonding strength cannot be obtained.

[0025] Then, thin film formation of the 2nd protective coat which consists of an insulating material is carried out by the spatter etc., and the aforementioned glue line is joined to this 2nd protective coat by the field which counters the aforementioned glue line of the aforementioned protective—group board.

[0026] In a spatter, the material atom of the 2nd protective coat of the above with the energy beyond a fixed level, for example, energy 10eV or more, is driven in on the aforementioned protective-group board. At this time, covalent bond of the material atom of the 2nd protective coat of the above and the composition atom of the aforementioned protective-group board can be carried out. Therefore, since the junction force of the aforementioned protective-group board and the 2nd protective coat of the above becomes powerful, it is avoided that a protective-group board is damaged in an interface with the aforementioned glue line.

[0027] And adhesion of a magnetic powder can be suppressed by making into the minimum area which the glue line currently formed between protective layers in this way exposes to a tape opposed face.

[0028] Moreover, as for the aforementioned glue line, having not appeared in a tape opposed face is desirable. However, it is possible when a glue line is slightly exposed to a tape opposed face.

[0029] Moreover, increasing continuously is desirable until the thickness of the aforementioned glue line reaches the back end side of the aforementioned protective-group board toward the height direction with a tape opposed face as the starting point.

[0030] However, the thickness of the aforementioned glue line may be thick gradually in the height direction, or the thickness of a glue line may once become thick towards the height direction, and may become thin towards the height direction after that.

[0031] In addition, as the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, only MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction may be formed, and the compound—die thin film magnetic head by which the laminating of the inductive magnetic head for record was carried out to the upper layer of MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction may be formed.

[0032] If it is the compound-die thin film magnetic head by which the laminating of the inductive head for record was carried out to the upper layer of MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction, the one magnetic head can perform record and reproduction. Moreover, since the aforementioned inductive head is formed of thin film formation processes, such as resist photo lithography, it is easy to raise the process tolerance of a magnetic gap, and ** truck-ization becomes easy. However, the magnetic field strength which an inductive head generates is weaker than the magnetic field strength which the bulked type magnetic head which consists of copper wire coiled around the core of a magnetic material used well and this core generates, in order to record a signal on a magnetic tape conventionally. Therefore, when using an inductive head as the magnetic head for recording a record signal on a magnetic tape, it is necessary to make tape ** of a magnetic tape thin and to raise the record sensitivity by the side of a magnetic tape.

[0033] There are for example, an alumina titanium carbide, titanium calcium, a calcium ferrite, etc. in the non-magnetic material which forms the aforementioned protective-group board.

[0034] When a magnetic tape runs the tape opposed face top of the slid type thin film magnetic head, the aforementioned protective-group board is formed in order to prevent wearing out superfluously MR type thin film magnetic head and an inductive head or damaging.
[0035] Since the non-magnetic material mentioned above is the stiff quality of the material, it is suitable as a material which forms the aforementioned protective-group board.

[0036] Moreover, there are aluminum 203 or SiO2 in an insulating material which forms the 1st protective coat of the above, and the 2nd protective coat of the above.

[0037] Moreover, as for the aforementioned glue line, it is desirable to be formed by epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives.

[0038] High-melting point textile-glass-yarn adhesives have been used for manufacture of the conventional magnetic head as shown in drawing 8. However, it is necessary to heat high-melting point textile-glass-yarn adhesives at the temperature of about 800 degrees C at the time of junction. However, if the elevated temperature of no less than 800 degrees C **, the property of MR type thin film magnetic head which constitutes this invention will deteriorate. The temperature which MR type thin film magnetic head can bear is to about 300 degrees C generally. Therefore, in this invention, it is desirable that the aforementioned glue line is formed by the epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives which can perform an adhesion process below 300 degrees C.

[0039] Moreover, the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of this invention (a) The process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, (b) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer, and the process which carries out thin film formation of the protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the (c) aforementioned thin film magnetic head, (d) The aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the protective coat was formed are cut. The process used as a slider bar, and the process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the (e) aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face, (f) according to the process which cuts the substrate used as the aforementioned protective—group board, and is used as a slider bar, the process which grinds the end side of the (g) aforementioned slider bar, and forms an inclined plane, and the process of (h) above (e) It is characterized by having the process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the slot was formed on the process of the above (g) with adhesives.

[0040] By using the above-mentioned manufacture method, the glue line which consists of the aforementioned adhesives can form the slid type thin film magnetic head which is thick according to the other side in the height direction (the direction of Y) from the aforementioned tape opposed face.

[0041] That is, in case a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and the slid type thin film magnetic head which can raise the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape can be formed.

[0042] Or the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of this invention (i) The process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, (j) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer, and the process which carries out thin film formation of the 1st protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the (k) aforementioned thin film magnetic head by the vacuum forming-membranes method, (l) The aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the 1st protective coat of the above was formed are cut. The process used as a slider bar, and the process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the (m) aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face, (n) The process which carries out thin film formation of the 2nd protective coat by the vacuum forming-membranes method on the substrate used as the aforementioned protective-group board, (o) according to the process which cuts the substrate in which the 2nd protective coat of the above was formed, and is used as a slider bar, the process which grinds the 2nd protective coat of (p) above, and forms an inclined plane, and the process of (q) above (m) It is characterized by having the process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the slot was formed on the protective coat, and the slider bar with which the aforementioned inclined plane was formed of the process of the above (p) with adhesives. [0043] In this invention, thin film formation of the 2nd protective coat which consists of an insulating material by the spatter etc. on the aforementioned protective-group board is carried out in the process of the above

[0044] In a spatter, the material atom of the 2nd protective coat of the above with the energy beyond a fixed level, for example, energy 10eV or more, is driven in on the aforementioned protective-group board. At this time, covalent bond of the material atom of the 2nd protective coat of the above and the composition atom of the aforementioned protective-group board can be carried out. Therefore, since the junction force of the aforementioned protective-group board and the 2nd protective coat of the above becomes powerful, when a magnetic tape slides on the aforementioned tape opposed face top, it is avoided that the aforementioned protective-group board is damaged in an interface with the 2nd protective coat of the above.

[0045] In addition, as the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed in the process of the above (b) or the above (j), only MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction may be formed, and the compound-die thin film magnetic head by which the laminating of the inductive magnetic head for record was carried out to the upper layer of MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction may be formed.

[0046] Moreover, as for the substrate used as the aforementioned protective-group board used at the process of the above (f) or the above (n), it is desirable to be formed with the non-magnetic material of the stiff quality of the materials, such as for example, an alumina titanium

carbide, titanium calcium, and a calcium ferrite.

[0047] Moreover, in the process of the above (c), (k), or (n), the aforementioned protective coat or the 1st protective coat of the above, and the 2nd protective coat of the above can be formed by aluminum 203 or SiO2.

[0048] Furthermore, in the process of the above (h) or (q), it is desirable to paste up with the epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives which can perform an adhesion process at the temperature of 300 degrees C or less to which the property of MR type thin film magnetic head does not deteriorate the aforementioned protective coat, the aforementioned protective-group board, or the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above.

[0049]

[Embodiments of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the perspective diagram of the slid type thin film magnetic head showing the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[0050] This slid type thin film magnetic head H3 minds the ground layer which consists of insulating material, such as aluminum 203 and SiO2, on the substrate 21 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide. The insulating layer 24 which consists of MR type thin film magnetic head 22 for reproduction, an inductive head 23 for record, and aluminum 203 that is a protective coat is formed of a thin film formation process. It is formed by joining the protective-group board 26 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide through the glue line 25 which consists of epoxy system adhesives on an insulating layer 24.

[0051] The glue line 25 is not exposed to tape opposed face H3A. Or even if it has exposed, the exposed-surface product is few. Moreover, the thickness of the tape run direction (the direction of X) of a glue line 25 is thick as the other distance becomes large in the height direction (the direction of Y) from tape opposed face H3A. Therefore, in this slid type thin film magnetic head H3, adhesion with an insulating layer 24 and the

protective-group board 26 is made in the part mainly separated from tape opposed face H3A to the height side.

[0052] Therefore, in case a magnetic tape slides on tape opposed face H3A, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to tape opposed face H3A, or can suppress, and the magnetic~recording property of a magnetic tape can be raised.

[0053] Moreover, let the plane of composition with the glue line 25 of an insulating layer 24, and the plane of composition with the glue line 25 of the protective-group board 26 be the inclined planes to a flat surface perpendicular to the tape run direction (the direction of X) in the slid type thin film magnetic head H3 of the gestalt of this operation. That is, the thickness of the tape run direction of a glue line 25 is made to be increased continuously until it results in back end side 26A of the protective-group board 26 toward the height direction (the direction of Y) with tape opposed face H3A as the starting point.

[0054] The magnetic gap of MR type thin film magnetic head 22 and the magnetic gap of an inductive head 23 are exposed to tape opposed face H3A of the slid type thin film magnetic head H3. The current passed by MR type thin film magnetic head 22 and the inductive head 23 is given through an electrode 27.

[0055] <u>Drawing 2</u> is the fragmentary sectional view of the MR type thin film magnetic-head [of the slid type thin film magnetic head H3 of <u>drawing 1</u>] 22, and inductive head 23 circumference.

[0056] Through insulating-layer 22a which is a ground layer, the laminating of lower shield layer 22b, lower gap layer 22c, 22d [of MR element layers], hard bias layer (not shown), and electrode layer 22e, 22f of up gap layers, and the 22g of the up shield layers is carried out by the thin film formation process, and MR type thin film magnetic head 22 for reproduction is formed in the substrate 21 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide of it. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower shield layer 22b and 22g of up shield layers serves as magnetic-gap G3 of MR type thin film magnetic head 22.

[0057] Like MR type thin film magnetic head 22, on lower core layer 23a of an up shield layer and combination, the laminating of gap layer 23b, coil layer 23c, 23d of insulating layers, and the up core layer 23e is carried out by the thin film formation process, and the inductive head 23 for record formed on MR type thin film magnetic head 22 is formed of it. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower core layer 23a and up core layer 23e serves as the magnetic gap G4 of an inductive head 23.

[0058] Insulating-layer 22a, lower gap layer 22c, 22f of up gap layers, and gap layer 23b are formed of aluminum 203 or SiO2. Moreover, lower shield layer 22b, 22g (lower core layer 23a) of up shield layers, and up core layer 23e are formed of soft magnetic materials, such as a permalloy. Electrode layer 22e and coil layer 23c are formed of conductive material, such as Cu. The hard bias layer is formed of hard magnetic materials, such as PtCo. 23d of insulating layers is formed of the resist.

[0059] Moreover, on the inductive head 23, the laminating of the insulating layer 24 which is a protective coat is carried out, and the insulating layer 24 and the protective-group board 26 are joined through the glue line 25 which consists of epoxy system adhesives.

[0060] The thickness of the tape run direction (the direction of X) in tape opposed face H3A of a glue line 25 is 0 in tape opposed face H3A, and it is thick as the other distance becomes large in the height direction (the direction of Y) from tape opposed face H3A.

[0061] In addition, there is no bird clapper more narrowly than the area of a plane of composition with the glue line 15 of the insulating layer 14 of the conventional slid type thin film magnetic head the area of a plane of composition with the glue line 25 of an insulating layer 24 and a plane of composition with the glue line 25 of the protective-group board 26 was indicated to be to drawing 16 with the gestalt of this operation, and a plane of composition with the glue line 15 of the protective-group board 16.

[0062] Therefore, the junction force of the insulating layer 24 and the protective-group board 26 through the glue line 25 does not decline compared with the conventional slid type thin film magnetic head.

[0063] In addition, although the plane of composition with the glue line 25 of an insulating layer 24 and the plane of composition with the glue line 25 of the protective-group board 26 are made into the inclined plane to a flat surface perpendicular to the tape run direction with the gestalt of this operation, let only one of planes of composition be inclined planes.

[0064] Since the rotary-head equipment 40 formed in the magnetic recorder and reproducing device shown in <u>drawing 3</u> is constituted, the slid type thin film magnetic head H3 of the gestalt of this operation can be used.

[0065] With rotary-head equipment 40, a fixed drum (not shown) is fixed, rotating-drum 40a of this and the same axle is supported by the aforementioned fixed drum lifting free [rotation], and the rotation drive of the rotating-drum 40a is carried out in the direction of an arrow by the power of a motor. Magnetic tape T which is a magnetic-recording medium is twisted around rotary-head equipment 40 the degree of predetermined angle by helical tracing, and runs in the direction of an arrow. In the meantime, rotating-drum 40a rotates and the magnetic head H3 carried in this rotating-drum 40a scans magnetic tape T. With the rotary-head equipment of drawing 3, 1 set of magnetic heads H3 and H3 are formed in the position which counters mutually.

[0066] In addition, the three or more magnetic heads H3 may be carried in rotating-drum 40a.

[0067] <u>Drawing 4</u> is the perspective diagram of the slid type thin film magnetic head showing the gestalt of other operations of this invention. In <u>drawing 4</u>, the insulating layer 34 which consists of aluminum 203 which is MR type thin film magnetic head 32 for reproduction, the inductive head 33 for record, and the 1st protective coat is formed of the thin film formation process on the substrate 31 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide through the ground layer which consists of insulating material, such as aluminum 203 and SiO2. Thin film formation of the insulating layer 36 which is the 2nd protective coat is carried out by the vacuum forming-membranes methods, such as a spatter, in the field which, on the other hand, counters the insulating layer 34 of the protective-group board 35 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide. [0068] The slid type thin film magnetic head H4 is formed by joining an insulating layer 34 and an insulating layer 36 through the glue line 37 which consists of epoxy system adhesives.

[0069] The glue line 37 is not exposed to tape opposed face H4A. Or exposed-surface products are few. Moreover, the thickness of the tape run direction (the direction of X) of a glue line 37 is thick as the other distance becomes large in the height direction (the direction of Y) from tape opposed face H4A.

[0070] Therefore, in case a magnetic tape slides on tape opposed face H4A, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to tape opposed face H4A, and the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape can be raised.

[0071] Moreover, also by the slid type thin film magnetic head H4 of the gestalt of this operation, the thickness of the tape run direction of a glue line 37 is made to be increased continuously until it results in back end side 35A of the protective—group board 35 toward the height direction (the direction of Y) with tape opposed face H4A as the starting point.

[0072] The magnetic gap of MR type thin film magnetic head 32 and the magnetic gap of an inductive head 33 are exposed to tape opposed face H4A of the slid type thin film magnetic head H4. The current passed by MR type thin film magnetic head 32 and the inductive head 33 is passed through an electrode 38.

[0073] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the fragmentary sectional view of the MR type thin film magnetic-head [of the slid type thin film magnetic head H4 of drawing 4] 32, and inductive head 33 circumference.

[0074] Through insulating-layer 32a which is a ground layer, the laminating of lower shield layer 32b, lower gap layer 32c, 32d [of MR element layers], hard bias layer (not shown), and electrode layer 32e, 32f of up gap layers, and the 32g of the up shield layers is carried out by the thin film formation process, and MR type thin film magnetic head 32 for reproduction is formed in the substrate 31 which consists of an alumina

titanium carbide of it. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower shield layer 32b and 32g of up shield layers serves as the magnetic gap G5 of MR type thin film magnetic head 32.

[0075] Like MR type thin film magnetic head 32, on lower core layer 33a of an up shield layer and combination, the laminating of gap layer 33b, coil layer 33c, 33d of insulating layers, and the up core layer 33e is carried out by the thin film formation process, and the inductive head 33 for record formed on MR type thin film magnetic head 32 is formed of it. The portion which counters the magnetic tape inserted into lower core layer 33a and up core layer 33e serves as the magnetic gap G6 of an inductive head 33.

[0076] Insulating-layer 32a, lower gap layer 32c, 32f of up gap layers, and gap layer 33b are formed of aluminum 203 or SiO2. Moreover, lower shield layer 32b, 32g (lower core layer 33a) of up shield layers, and up core layer 33e are formed of soft magnetic materials, such as a permalloy. Electrode layer 32e and coil layer 33c are formed of conductive material, such as Cu. The hard bias layer is formed of hard magnetic materials, such as PtCo. 33d of insulating layers is formed of the resist.

[0077] The thickness of the tape run direction (the direction of X) in tape opposed face H4A of a glue line 37 is 0 in tape opposed face H4A, and it is thick as the other distance becomes large in the height direction (the direction of Y) from tape opposed face H4A.

[0078] Therefore, in case a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to a tape opposed face, and the magnetic-recording property of a magnetic tape can be raised.

[0079] If the glue line 37 is directly joined to the protective-group board 35, when a magnetic tape will slide on tape opposed face H4A, the protective-group board 35 may be damaged in an interface with a glue line 37. When especially the protective-group board 35 is formed like the alumina titanium carbide of the material which degraining of crystal grain tends to produce, the protective-group board 35 tends to degrain in an interface with a glue line 37. Since it generates when intermolecular force (Van der Waals force) mainly works between the molecule which constitutes a glue line, and the molecule which constitutes the protective-group board 37, the junction force when a glue line 37 and the protective-group board 35 are joined is because sufficient bonding strength cannot be obtained.

[0080] Then, thin film formation of the insulating layer 36 which is the 2nd protective coat which consists of insulating material, such as aluminum 203, is carried out by the spatter etc., and a glue line 37 is joined to an insulating layer 36 by the field which counters the glue line 37 of the protective-group board 35.

[0081] In a spatter, the material atom of an insulating layer 36 with the energy beyond a fixed level, for example, energy 10eV or more, is driven in on the protective-group board 35. At this time, covalent bond of the material atom of an insulating layer 36 and the composition atom of the protective-group board 35 can be carried out. Therefore, since the junction force of the protective-group board 35 and an insulating layer 36 becomes powerful, when a magnetic tape slides on tape opposed face H4A, it is avoided in the interface of the protective-group board 35 and an insulating layer 36 that the protective-group board 35 is damaged.

[0082] In addition, there is no bird clapper more narrowly than the area of a plane of composition with the glue line 15 of the insulating layer 14 of the conventional slid type thin film magnetic head the area of a plane of composition with the glue line 37 of an insulating layer 34 and a plane of composition with the glue line 37 of an insulating layer 36 was indicated to be to drawing 16 also with the form of this operation, and a plane of composition with the glue line 15 of the protective—group board 16.

[0083] Therefore, the junction force of the insulating layer 34 and insulating layer 36 through the glue line 37 does not decline compared with the conventional slid type thin film magnetic head.

[0084] The slid type thin film magnetic head H4 of the form of this operation can be used as an equivalent device of the slid type thin film magnetic head H3 of the rotary-head equipment 40 formed in a magnetic recorder and reproducing device as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.
[0085] In addition, although the plane of composition with the glue line 37 of an insulating layer 34 and the plane of composition with the glue line 37 of an insulating layer 36 are made into the inclined plane to a flat surface perpendicular to the tape run direction, only one of planes of

composition are not cared about with the form of this operation as an inclined plane.

[0086] Moreover, the form of operation of this invention shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, <u>drawing 2</u>, <u>drawing 4</u>, and <u>drawing 5</u> is the compound-die thin film magnetic head by which the laminating of the inductive head for record was carried out to the upper layer of MR type thin film magnetic head for reproduction. If it is the compound-die thin film magnetic head, the one magnetic head can perform record and reproduction. Moreover, since an inductive head is formed of thin film formation processes, such as resist photo lithography, it is easy to raise the process tolerance of a magnetic gap, and ** truck-ization becomes easy.

[0087] Moreover, when a magnetic tape runs a tape opposed face H3A [of the slid type thin film magnetic heads H3 and H4], and H4A top, the protective-group boards 26 and 35 are formed in order to prevent wearing out superfluously MR type thin film magnetic heads 22 and 32 and inductive heads 23 and 33 or damaging. There are titanium calcium, a calcium ferrite, etc. as non-magnetic materials other than the alumina titanium carbide suitable for the purpose which forms the protective-group boards 26 and 35.

[0088] Moreover, you may use SiO2 in addition to aluminum2O3 as an insulating material which forms the insulating layers 24, 34, and 36 which are protective coats.

[0089] Furthermore, since glue lines 25 and 37 are formed with epoxy system adhesives, they can perform an adhesion process below 300 degrees C, and do not reduce the property of MR type thin film magnetic head. In addition, glue lines 25 and 37 may be formed by low-melting-glass system adhesives instead of epoxy system adhesives.

[0090] <u>Drawing 6</u> to <u>drawing 10</u> is a perspective diagram for explaining the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of the gestalt operation of this invention shown in <u>drawing 1</u> or <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0091] First, thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of insulating material, such as aluminum 203 and SiO2, on the substrate 21 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide is carried out by the spatter. Next, thin film formation of MR type thin film magnetic head 22 and the inductive head 23 is carried out one by one on this ground layer. After an inductive head 23 is formed, thin film formation of the insulating layer 24 which is the protective coat which consists of aluminum 203 is carried out by the spatter. Drawing 6 shows signs that the laminating of the insulating layer 24 was carried out on MR type thin film magnetic head 22 (not shown in drawing 6), and the inductive head 23 (not shown in drawing 6). In addition, when forming MR type thin film magnetic head 22 and an inductive head 23, an electrode 27 is also formed by plating of conductive material, such as Cu.

[0092] In drawing 6, MR type thin film magnetic head 22 (not shown in drawing 6), an inductive head 23 (not shown in drawing 6), and an electrode 27 set a fixed interval, and are formed in the substrate top whole surface (only the part is illustrated to drawing 6).

[0093] A dotted line cuts the substrate 21 of a circle configuration, and it is made a slider bar like <u>drawing 7</u> .

[0094] Furthermore, on an insulating layer 24, from tape opposed face 24A, slot 24a which becomes deep is formed as the distance from tape opposed face 24A becomes large. Like <u>drawing 7</u>, when the electrode 27 is formed on the insulating layer 24, slot 24a is formed so that an electrode 27 may not be started.

[0095] A dotted line cuts the protective-group board 26 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide shown in <u>drawing 8</u> on the other hand, and it is made a slider bar.

[0096] The end side of the protective-group board 26 cut by the slider bar is ground, and inclined plane 26a is formed like <u>drawing 9</u> .

[0097] furthermore, the epoxy system adhesives which inclined plane 26a and slot 24b are made to counter like drawing 10, and serve as a

glue line 25 in the protective-group board 26 with which inclined plane 26a was formed, and the substrate 21 in which slot 24b was formed—the protective-group board 26, a substrate 21, and an insulating layer 24—it pastes up so that each tape opposed face 26B, 21A, and 24A may turn into a flat side Moreover, at this time, adhesion fixation is carried out so that adhesives may not be exposed to a tape opposed face. [0098] In addition, it is only available for inclined plane 26a of the protective-group board 26, and slot 24b of an insulating layer 24 that it is not necessary to necessarily form both and only either is formed.

[0099] Furthermore, cylindrical grinding or by carrying out copy grinding, a tape opposed face is processed into R configuration, is cut by the dotted line, and becomes each slid type thin film magnetic head H3 as shown in $\frac{drawing 1}{drawing 1}$.

[0100] Moreover, by the manufacture method of the thin film magnetic head H4 shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5, thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of insulating material, such as aluminum 2O3 and SiO2, first on the substrate 31 of the circle configuration which consists of an alumina titanium carbide is carried out by the spatter. Next, thin film formation of MR type thin film magnetic head 32 and the inductive head 33 is carried out one by one on this ground layer. After an inductive head 33 is formed, thin film formation of the insulating layer 34 which is the 1st protective coat which consists of aluminum 2O3 is carried out by the spatter.

[0101] In addition, when forming MR type thin film magnetic head and an inductive head, an electrode 38 is also formed by plating of conductive material, such as Cu.

[0102] A fixed interval is set and two or more MR type thin film magnetic heads 32, inductive heads 33, and electrodes 38 are formed in the substrate top whole surface of the circle configuration of one sheet.

[0103] The substrate 31 of a circle configuration is cut and it is made a slider bar. Furthermore, on an insulating layer 34, from a tape opposed face, the slot which becomes deep is formed as the distance from this tape opposed face becomes large. When the electrode 38 is formed on the insulating layer 34, a slot is formed so that an electrode 38 may not be started.

[0104] It is the same as the process explained so far, using drawing 6 and drawing 7 as the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of drawing 1 and drawing 2 which carried out point **.

[0105] By the manufacture method of drawing 4 and the slid type thin film magnetic head H4 of drawing 5, thin film formation of the insulating layer 36 which is the 2nd protective coat which consists of aluminum 2O3 like drawing 11 on the protective-group board 35 which consists of an alumina titanium carbide is carried out by the spatter etc.

[0106] An insulating layer 36 cuts the protective-group board 35 by which the laminating was carried out along with the dotted line of <u>drawing</u> 11, and uses it as a slider bar. The insulating layer 36 of this slider bar is ground, and inclined plane 36a is formed like <u>drawing</u> 13.

[0107] furthermore, the epoxy system adhesives which inclined plane 36a and slot 34a are made to counter like <u>drawing 12</u>, and serve as a glue line 37 in the protective-group board 35 with which inclined plane 36a was formed, and the substrate 31 in which slot 34a was formed—the protective-group board 35, an insulating layer 36, a substrate 31, and an insulating layer 34—it pastes up so that each tape opposed face 35B, 36A, 31A, and 34A may turn into a flat side Moreover, at this time, adhesion fixation is carried out so that adhesives may not be exposed to a tape opposed face.

[0108] In addition, it is only available for inclined plane 36a of an insulating layer 36, and slot 34a of an insulating layer 34 that it is not necessary to necessarily form both and only either is formed.

[0109] Furthermore, cylindrical grinding or by carrying out copy grinding, a tape opposed face is processed into R configuration, is cut by the dotted line, and becomes each slid type thin film magnetic head H4 as shown in drawing 4.

[0110] Thus, in case according to the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of this invention a glue line is not exposed to a tape opposed face and a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and the slid type thin film magnetic head which can raise the magnetic–recording property of a magnetic tape can be formed.

[0111] In addition, the substrate 21, the protective-group board 26, the substrate 31, and the protective-group board 35 may be formed of titanium calcium, the calcium ferrite, etc. Moreover, the insulating layer 24, the insulating layer 34, and the insulating layer 36 may be formed of SiO2.

[0112] Moreover, you may use low-melting-glass system adhesives for the adhesives which join the protective-group board 26 to an insulating layer 24, and the adhesives which join an insulating layer 34 and an insulating layer 36.

[0113] Thus, since the slid type thin film magnetic heads H3 and H4 of the gestalt of this operation are formed of a thin film formation process, they can be mass-produced at once and are easy to miniaturize. Moreover, even when setting the width of recording track to 10 micrometers or less, the process tolerance of a magnetic gap can be raised as required.

[Effect of the Invention] In case according to this invention explained to the detail above a glue line is not exposed to a tape opposed face and a magnetic tape slides on the tape opposed face of the magnetic head, it can prevent that a magnetic powder adheres to the aforementioned tape opposed face, and the slid type thin film magnetic head which can raise the magnetic—recording property of a magnetic tape can be formed.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The perspective diagram of the slid type thin film magnetic head showing the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the fragmentary sectional view of DDO to the slid type thin film MAG of drawing 1

[Drawing 3] The plan of the rotary-head type magnetic recorder and reproducing device constituted using the slid type thin film magnetic head of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] The perspective diagram of the slid type thin film magnetic head showing the gestalt of other operations of this invention.

[Drawing 5] The fragmentary sectional view of the slid type thin film magnetic head of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] The perspective diagram showing the state in the manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head of this invention where the laminating of MR type thin film magnetic head, an inductive head, and the insulating layer that is a protective coat was carried out on the substrate.

[Drawing 7] The perspective diagram showing the state where the substrate of drawing 6 was cut by the dotted line and used as the slider bar.

[Drawing 8] The perspective diagram showing the substrate used as a protective-group board.

[Drawing 9] The perspective diagram showing the state where the substrate of drawing 8 was cut by the dotted line, considered as the slider bar, and the inclined plane was formed.

[Drawing 10] The perspective diagram showing the state where the slider bar of drawing 7 and the slider bar of drawing 9 were joined.

[Drawing 11] The perspective diagram showing the state where thin film formation of the insulating layer was carried out on the substrate used as a protective-group board.

[Drawing 12] The perspective diagram showing the state where the substrate of drawing 11 was cut by the dotted line, considered as the slider bar, and the inclined plane was formed.

[Drawing 13] The perspective diagram showing the state where MR type thin film magnetic head, the inductive head, and the slider bar and the slider bar of drawing 12 with which the laminating of the insulating layer which is the 1st protective coat was carried out were joined.

[Drawing 14] The perspective diagram of the conventional magnetic head.

[Drawing 15] The plan of a rotary-head type magnetic recorder and reproducing device.

[Drawing 16] The perspective diagram of the conventional slid type thin film magnetic head.

[Drawing 17] The fragmentary sectional view of the slid type thin film magnetic head of drawing 16.

[Description of Notations]

21 31 Substrate

22 32 MR type thin film magnetic head

23 33 Inductive head

24, 34, 36 Insulating layer

26 35 Protective-group board

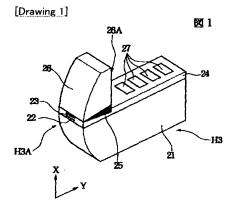
25 37 Glue line

28 38 Electrode

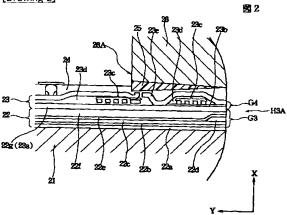
Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

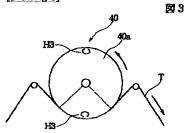
DRAWINGS



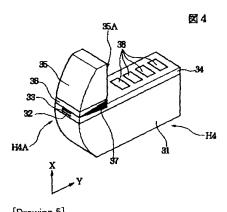
[Drawing 2]

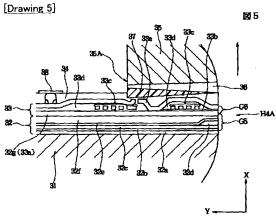


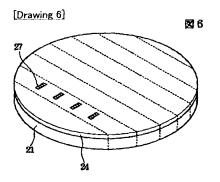
[Drawing 3]

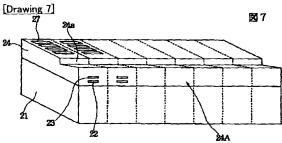


[Drawing 4]

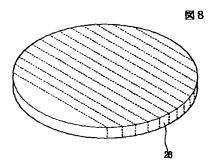


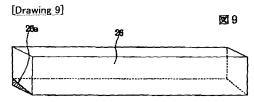


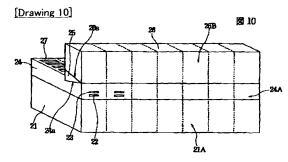


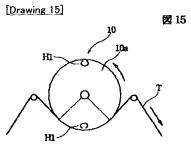


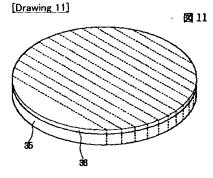
[Drawing 8]

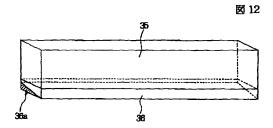


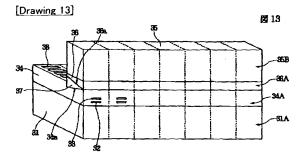


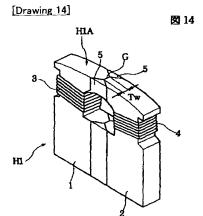


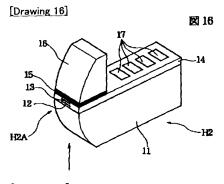


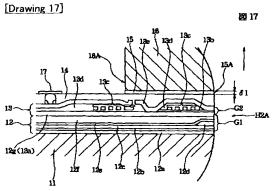












Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CORRECTION or AMENDMENT

[Official Gazette Type] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of patent law.

[Section partition] The 4th partition of the 6th section.

[Date of issue] February 14, Heisei 15 (2003. 2.14)

[Publication No.] JP,2000-357304,A (P2000-357304A)
[Date of Publication] December 26, Heisei 12 (2000. 12.26)
[**** format] Open patent official report 12-3574.
[Filing Number] Japanese Patent Application No. 11-166527.
[The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]

G11B 5/127 5/31 5/39 [FI]

G11B 5/127 W
5/31 H
5/39

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] November 13, Heisei 14 (2002. 11.13)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification.

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim.

[Method of Amendment] Change.

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, it has the protective-group board formed with the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material and the magnetic material, or the non-magnetic material. In the slid type thin film magnetic head by which the magnetic gap of the aforementioned thin film magnetic head is exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head it is the slid type thin film magnetic head to which the aforementioned protective coat is joined to the aforementioned protective-group board through the glue line, and this glue line is characterized by forming the direction of the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side.

[Claim 2] It has the following and the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above are joined through the glue line. this glue line it is characterized by forming the back side of the height direction thickly rather than the aforementioned tape opposed face side. The ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material, The slid type thin film magnetic head by which it has the protective-group board formed with the thin film magnetic head, the protective coat which consists of an insulating material and the magnetic material, or the non-magnetic material, and the magnetic gap of the thin film magnetic head is exposed to the tape opposed face of the aforementioned magnetic head. The aforementioned protective coat is the 1st protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed on the aforementioned substrate. The 2nd protective coat by which thin film formation was carried out at the aforementioned protective-group board.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 or 2 which has not appeared in a tape opposed face.

[Claim 4] The thickness of the aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 3 which increases continuously until it reaches the back end side of the aforementioned protective-group board toward the height direction with a tape opposed face as the starting point.

[Claim 5] The thickness of the aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 3 which becomes thick gradually until it reaches the back end side of the aforementioned protective-group board toward the height direction with a tape opposed face as the starting point.

[Claim 6] The thickness of the aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 3 which once becomes thick toward the height direction with a tape opposed face as the starting point, becomes thin toward the height direction after that, and reaches the back end side of the aforementioned protective—group board.

[Claim 7] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 6 whose aforementioned thin film magnetic head is MR type thin film magnetic head.

[Claim 8] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 6 whose aforementioned thin film magnetic head is the compound—die thin film magnetic head of MR type thin film magnetic head and the inductive magnetic head.

[Claim 9] The slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 8 in which the aforementioned protective-group board is formed with

non-magnetic materials, such as an alumina titanium carbide, titanium calcium, and a calcium ferrite.

[Claim 10] The aforementioned protective coat is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 9 currently formed of aluminum 203 or SiO2.

[Claim 11] The aforementioned glue line is the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 1 to 10 currently formed by epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives.

[Claim 12] (a) The process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material,

- (b) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer,
- (c) The process which carries out thin film formation of the protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head.
- (d) The process which cuts the aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the protective coat was formed, and is used as a slider bar.
- (e) The process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face,
- (f) The process which cuts the substrate used as a protective-group board, and is used as a slider bar,
- (g) The process which grinds the end side of the aforementioned slider bar and forms an inclined plane,
- (h) The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head characterized by having the process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the slot was formed on the protective coat of the process of the above (e), and the slider bar with which the inclined plane was formed of the process of the above (g) with adhesives.

[Claim 13] (i) Process which carries out thin film formation of the ground layer which consists of an insulating material on the substrate formed with the magnetic material or the non-magnetic material.

- (j) The process which carries out thin film formation of the thin film magnetic head on the aforementioned ground layer,
- (k) The process which carries out thin film formation of the 1st protective coat which consists of an insulating material on the aforementioned thin film magnetic head by the vacuum forming-membranes method,
- (I) The process which cuts the aforementioned ground layer, the aforementioned thin film magnetic head, and the substrate in which the 1st protective coat was formed, and is used as a slider bar,
- (m) The process which forms the slot which becomes deep on the aforementioned protective coat of the aforementioned slider bar as it separates from the aforementioned tape opposed face,
- (n) The process which carries out thin film formation of the 2nd protective coat by the vacuum forming-membranes method on the substrate used as a protective-group board.
- (o) The process which cuts the substrate in which the 2nd protective coat of the above was formed, and is used as a slider bar,
- (p) The process which grinds the 2nd protective coat of the above and forms an inclined plane,
- (q) The process which the aforementioned slot and the aforementioned inclined plane are made to counter, and carries out adhesion fixation of the slider bar with which the slot was formed on the protective coat of the process of the above (m), and the slider bar with which the inclined plane was formed of the process of the above (p) with adhesives,

The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head characterized by ****(ing).

[Claim 14] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 12 or 13 that the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed in the process of the above (b) or the above (j) is MR type thin film magnetic head.

[Claim 15] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 12 or 13 that the aforementioned thin film magnetic head formed in the process of the above (b) or the above (j) is the compound-die thin film magnetic head of MR type thin film magnetic head and the inductive magnetic head.

[Claim 16] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 12 to 15 that the substrate used as the aforementioned protective-group board used at the process of the above (f) or the above (n) is formed with non-magnetic materials, such as an alumina titanium carbide, titanium calcium, and a calcium ferrite.

[Claim 17] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 12 to 16 which forms the aforementioned protective coat or the 1st protective coat of the above, and the 2nd protective coat of the above by aluminum 203 or SiO2 in the process of the above (c), (k), or (n),

[Claim 18] The manufacture method of the slid type thin film magnetic head according to claim 12 to 17 of pasting up the aforementioned protective coat, the aforementioned protective-group board, or the 1st protective coat of the above and the 2nd protective coat of the above with epoxy system adhesives or low-melting-glass system adhesives in the process of the above (h) or (q).